

GERMANS ASSAIL WILSON ON PEACE

Newspapers Hold Him to Blame for Continuance of War.

REJECT PROPOSAL THAT HE MEDIATE

United States Ranked as Ally of Central Powers' Enemies.

Amsterdam, Sept. 23.—The Berlin "Tageszeitung" to-day ridicules Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe's recent article in the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" in which he reached the conclusion that Pope Benedict and President Wilson must bring about peace if general European bankruptcy is to be avoided. Prince Hohenlohe also expressed the belief that a cessation of American supplies of munitions to the Allies would be followed mechanically by the cessation of the war.

The "Tageszeitung" makes the article a basis for a new attack upon President Wilson and Ambassador Gerard. It points out what it declares have been the repeated declarations of the President, Secretary of State Lansing and the ambassador that "the duty of the United States is to interfere as a mediator and participate in the peace negotiations not as a mediator, but actively, just as one of the belligerents."

The newspaper declares this attitude betrays Germany, and continues:

"Peace under American auspices could never be a German peace, but would contain in itself German dependence upon the United States, and therefore upon our enemies."

Major Morath, in the "Berliner Tageblatt," speaks of the fighting on the Somme as raging to and fro, and continues:

"Something in this may perhaps change the course of things during the autumn or winter, but at present we must reckon with a continuation of the struggle. The enemy is still standing. If America, the coolly calculating promoter of all the resistance, does not desert from this bloody business then only a victory of the Central Powers can bring the enemy to a recognition that the endless continuation of the struggle in Europe only serves to benefit these laughing heirs to Europe."

Switzerland Barred from Peace Suggestion

London, Sept. 23.—Switzerland probably will take no early action to bring about peace negotiations. A Reuter dispatch from Bern says the Federal Council, having received various requests for Swiss intervention in favor of peace, has decided to recommend that these suggestions be not acquiesced in.

Representatives of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, at their conference in Christiania agreed, in view of present circumstances, that the three countries by themselves or in common with other neutrals cannot take the initiative in mediation among the belligerents or take measures in any way analogous to such mediation. An official announcement to this effect was made by the Danish Foreign Office.

SAVED FROM SEA BY AERO

Crew of French Submarine Clung to Austrian Seaplane.

Berlin, Sept. 23 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The exploit of Austro-Hungarian aeronauts who, with two seaplanes, rescued twenty-nine men, the officers and crew of the French submarine Foucault, is described by the "Tagesblatt." Official announcement was made at Vienna yesterday of the sinking of the Foucault by an Austrian seaplane in the Southern Adriatic.

The war was rough at the time and there was also danger that the Austrian aeronauts would be captured by hostile warships, as well as that the seaplanes, overloaded by taking on board so many men, might collapse. Nevertheless, the Austrian aviators told the men from the French submarine to swim to the seaplanes and take hold of them. The commander and second officer of the submarine were allowed to climb into the pilot's seats. The aviators signalled for help, and half an hour later a torpedo boat arrived and took on board the men from the submarine.

Dutch Bar Cattle Export.

London, Sept. 23.—The Dutch government has prohibited the export of cattle, says a Reuter dispatch from The Hague. All preserves containing meat also will come under the prohibition.

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Brains of Allied Staff Will Defeat Germany

Political and Military Co-operation Among Entente Nations as Against the Self-Defeating Programme of Frightfulness and Gambling Followed by Teutons.

By J. L. GARVIN.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 23.—In railway language the Balkans will be the Grand Junction of the Allies, and it would not be surprising if the connections between Berlin and Constantinople were cut even before the end of October. The direct effect of that fact on the general situation will be in the long run decisive. It is the more interesting to note that the coming position of the Allies will represent not only a preponderance of resources but a real triumph of mind.

The enemy's war correspondents complain that the French and British in the west owe all they have achieved to mere brute-weight of organization. That plaint from that quarter might provoke all the imps of satire if it were true, but it is not. The Germans invented the machine war and patented frightfulness. For the Germans to be beaten in the use of sheer force would be entirely in accordance with the logic of their own argument. They would have dug a pit for others and fallen into it themselves. But no numbers and no material resources could have saved the Allies had they remained relatively stupid. Yoked with stupidity—as Schiller says in a famous line which is usually misquoted even in Germany—the gods themselves fight in vain.

Majority of Brains with Allies.

To gauge the sequel of the war it must be remembered that the Germans have against them now not only a majority of troops and guns, but a majority of brains. The fact is unquestionable. From a mad declaration of war to the dismissal of Falkenhayn after the fatal gambles of Verdun and Tannenberg, German proceedings, including the whole self-defeating programme of frightfulness, have represented a failure in the higher functions of mind.

The Central Empires are just now testing the last hope, but we can already forecast the result of the test. Hindenburg and Ludendorff (the latter often said to have been the brain-carrier of the combination from the first) are expected to repeat the excellent partnership between Blücher and Gneisenau. Fiery, indomitable old Marshal Vorwarts was assuredly no genius, but if Hindenburg had done nothing to show that at the best he is more than a Blücher there is every presumption that Ludendorff is by no means equal to a Gneisenau. Even the latter was far from being the master figure of his time among the soldiers lower than Napoleon.

We Allies have always respected, as we now respect, the elaborate professional schooling of our chief opponents, but we honestly fail to see that they have shown any justification whatever for the claim of supermanhood with which they began.

German Superiority a Delusion.

The Germans excel in certain aptitudes and certain directions. Like other mortals, or perhaps more than most, they pay for their qualities by their faults. The theory that the Germans possessed any inherent intellectual superiority was a gross delusion. The British, French, Italian and Russian peoples are full of talent and vigor, and have always been fertile even in genius. In every one of those countries it has been easier for ability without aristocratic rank or court favor to work its way to the top than it has been in Germany under the Kaiser's regime.

Old William I, throughout his successful reign, full of good judgment, was always seeking for the best men to do things. William II was much busier trying to do things himself. The result is that, although Germans at the best have no monopoly of efficiency, nor anything like it—apart from that high technical training for war which their very want of freedom has made possible—it is more than doubtful whether the military, diplomatic and political direction of their empire corresponds to the degree of ability which modern Germans have thrown into science and business.

Allied Cooperation.

The Central Empires will owe their defeat chiefly to the fact that there is against them now a preponderance of intelligence and a majority of brains.

I am not now thinking of military leadership alone, but of a kind of political and military cooperation, an interplay of civilian and fighting personalities, which make the present combination of the Allies exceptionally formidable. Their generals are admirable, but could not have done the work without the statesmen.

There are several leaders on the Allies' side whom we think more than a match for Hindenburg. General Joffre, in his extraordinarily quiet, steady way, is proving himself to be a very memorable man. He reminds us once more that Fabius was a Latin, not a Teuton. Add Foch, Pétain and the rest. General Cadorna is at least well able to teach his opponents as to learn from them. Huxley, as one remembers, said that the Latin mind, as an intellectual instrument, was the most flexible of all and among the keenest. The czar has in his service, at the present moment, with Alexieff, Brussiloff, Ruzsky and others, the most brilliant galaxy of military talent that Russia has known in her whole history.

Robertson and Haig.

As for our British chief of staff, General Sir William Robertson, who has risen from the ranks in a way absolutely impossible in Germany, is quite one of the most remarkable men in the whole war. It is hard to imagine him being dominated by the other Sir Douglas Haig, in the handling of his work on the Somme, has proved himself a very strong and dexterous commander whom the Germans, making more desperate efforts against him than against any other leader, have not yet been able to stop. None of these men is disturbed about Hindenburg.

Yet it is fair to say that if the great soldiers who lead the Allied armies had been left to themselves, the common cause would not have been so advanced as it is to-day. Each of them was necessarily preoccupied for a long time with his own particular front or sector.

Statesmen's Success.

It was the statesmen who brought about the masterful coordination, and among these statesmen were not only deliberate ministers of the older stamp, like Lord Grey and Baron Sonnino, but political leaders like Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand, whose careers would have been as impossible in Germany as that of Abraham Lincoln.

Far sooner and more decisively than any soldier, Mr. Lloyd George seized on the meaning of the trench deadlock and the method of breaking it. Without him the Allies might never have come in sight of winning. This we may say when we think of the prodigious output to which the British Ministry of Munitions has attained in this present month. Even in France civilian insight like that of M. Albert Thomas led the soldiers on the munitions question.

Finally, the political ability and imagination of statesmen who would never have had the faintest chance of coming to the top in Germany dared even to touch the sacred sphere of strategy. A minority of thinkers, chiefly civilian, formed a definite, reasoned, far-sighted view early in the war that the enemy would have to be much weakened in the East before he could be overthrown in the West, and that the line of final victory for the Allies would have to run through the Balkans. Conversion of the Allies' councils to this doctrine was very slow.

Lloyd George and Salonic.

Mr. Lloyd George was the first to advocate an expedition from Salonica. He urged this idea, I believe, as early as November, 1914. Could he have had his way at that time Serbia would never have been crushed. Rumania would have come in much sooner, Bulgaria and Greece would probably have joined the Allies and the war might have been over by now. Mr. Lloyd George's views were resisted for nine months.

Then began the great role of the French Premier, M. Briand. General Joffre himself had been converted to the Salonica idea, and carried it with famous energy at an intensely dramatic war council held in London. But it was necessary to give a yet fuller and more masterful interpretation to the theory of action in the Balkans. As president of the conferences of the Grand Alliance in Paris, M. Briand was in a position of rare influence. He used that influence with all his impressive and persuasive eloquence to enforce the doctrine of the single and continuous front, linking up all the Allied armies from Belgium through France, Italy, the Balkans and Rumania into Galicia and Russia. It was a magnificent conception. It

combined, as events have already shown and will prove more vividly, the spirit of Grant with that of Lee. Under the conditions of trench warfare, the Central Empires had to be attacked all around before the Allies' superiority of resources, their grasp of the initiative, their final intellectual combination could come into full play.

Bulgaria Only Obstacle.

To the completion of the vast scheme urged by M. Briand Bulgaria is the only obstacle. The present combined effort to force or remove that obstacle is no sideshow, as superficial judgments were long apt to suppose, this war and one of the most fascinating movements in any war. From the first I have risked the opinion that Hindenburg is bound to make an effort to save Bulgaria and the connection with Turkey. He is bound to do that if he is to have any chance of

saving even Austria and staying the advance of total disaster.

Wird er es machen? We shall soon see, but I think not. Rumania has by no means shown her full hand. There has been some fear lest General Sarraile might delay too long, lest Russia might attempt the march through the Dobruja with insufficient forces. I believe the fear will prove mistaken on both accounts. As regards the Eastern question in the war, Russia and the other Allies have the cards and will know well how to play them.

By the gross delusion about their fighting and intellectual superiority, the Germans themselves created first the *entente cordiale* between France and Britain, then the Triple Entente, bringing in Russia, and finally the Grand Alliance, at present consisting of nine nations, with power to add to their number. It may remind us of the old Roman advice about rearing a tiger cub: "Better not rear him."

VICTIM SET AFIRE BY U-BOAT SHELL

Ship Captain Tells of Incendiary Attack in Mediterranean.

Renewal of German submarine warfare against unarmed passenger vessels in the Mediterranean was described by Captain Fabio Figari, of the San Guglielmo, on his arrival yesterday. On his last trip from New York to Genoa

Captain Figari picked up nineteen survivors of the torpedoed ship Siena, who were either swimming or clinging to pieces of wreckage, after their ship had been sunk.

"It was on August 4, when we were about twenty miles southwest of Marseille," said Captain Figari, "that I saw two men swimming in the heavy sea, off our port bow. As we approached, several others were to be observed, either swimming or clinging to pieces of wreckage. I immediately ordered three lifeboats lowered, and after two hours' battle with the waves, the lifeboats returned with nineteen survivors."

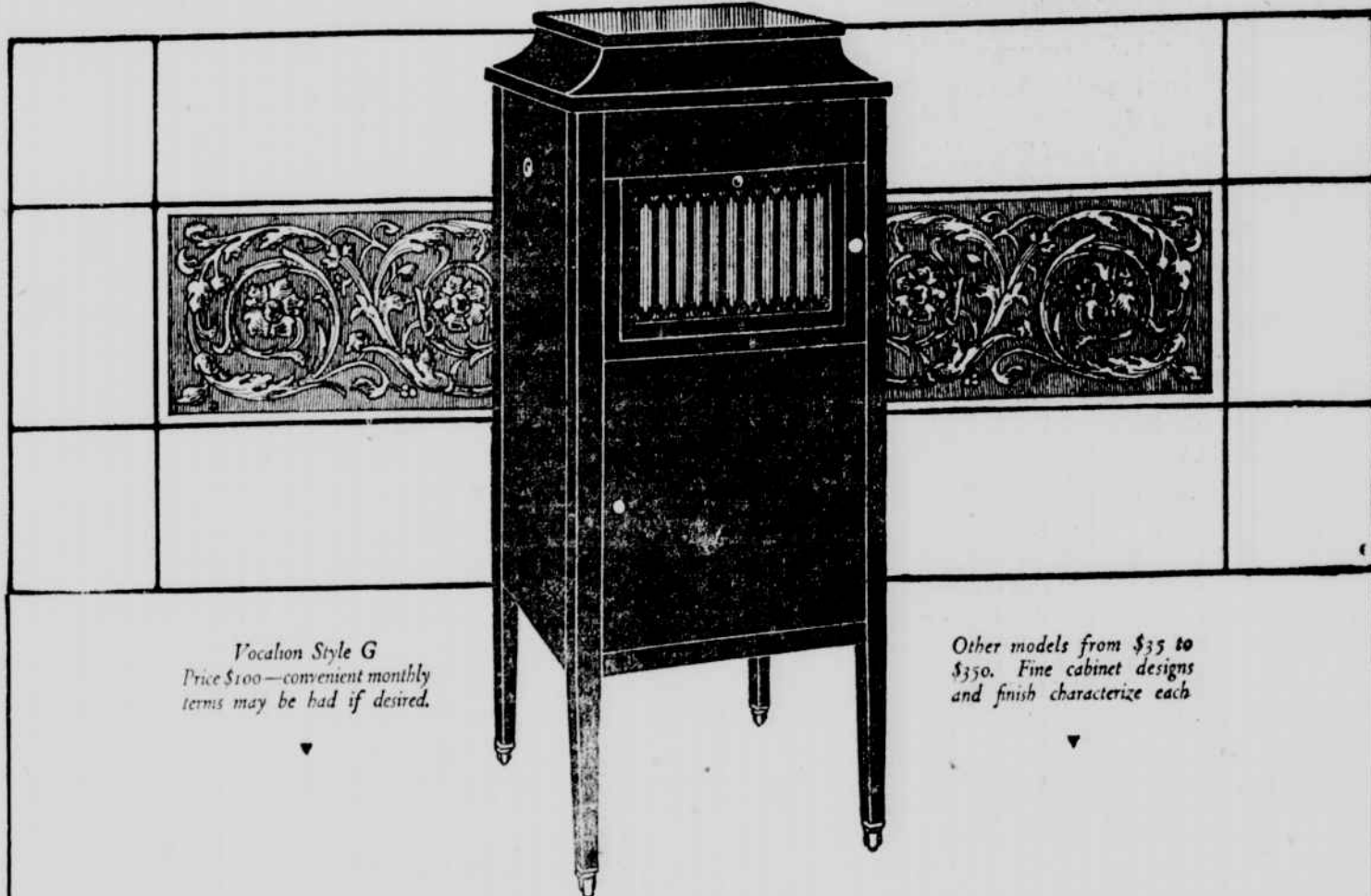
"The men said they had been in the water since noon, and it was then nearly 6 o'clock. All were in a fainting condition, but, after being revived, told their story. They said that the Siena was on her way from Colon to Genoa with 35,000 bags of coffee. Shortly before noon, a shot had been fired, which

tore away part of the bridge. No submarine or hostile vessel was visible at that time, they said. A few moments later a torpedo pierced the engine room, cutting the main steam exhaust pipe.

"Men began jumping overboard, while a few waited to take to the lifeboats. The submarine now could be seen, and while the lifeboats were getting away, she continued to shell the Siena."

"The men said that the shells were incendiary, as everywhere a shot struck flames appeared, and soon the whole ship was afire. A few moments later the Siena sank, and the submarine disappeared."

The Siena carried thirty-five passengers and a crew of one hundred. A British trawler picked up two lifeboats filled with survivors, but it is believed more than forty persons were lost. The survivors were landed at Genoa by the San Guglielmo, where Captain Passanisi of the Siena, verified the men's stories.



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